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CHICAGO-Palmer House.

A tariff for foreigners only will never be popular in the United States.

The imported grip as a disease is bad enough, but the imported grip upon our industries much worse.

If the people of this country could get at the Democratic combination in Washington they would smash it. The administration wants Senator Mor-

gan to lift it out of the Hawaiian hole "Help me, Cassius, or I sink." Keep it before the people that Congress

could in one day remove the cause of the unprecedented distress all over the land. There is not a Republican in the land

who stood by the party last year who would swap places with Secretary Gresham Some time has elapsed since anyone has dared to remark in public that the Demo-

cratic party stands upon a reform pedestal It was a crazy-quilt tariff bill when first and it is becoming crazier every day that its sponsors try to modify

Would not Mr. Cleveland feel cheap in his minister to Hawaii should come back with his passports from the provisional government'

The Wilson committee should lock it tariff bill in a safe and lose the combina tion, so that its members cannot get at it to discover its errors.

Lawyer Hatch, of Honolulu, seems to have studied the Constitution of the United States to some purpose. Among other things he has discovered that the President does not constitute the government.

Navy officers and department officials do not sympathize with the administration's Hawaiian policy. There is a traditional opposition in the navy to hauling down the American flag and restoring monarchies.

The coal strike in Great Britain cost consumers \$8,500,000 in prices; mine-owners, iron-makers and railroads, \$65,000,000, an miners, iron-workers and other laborers, \$90,000,000. Costliness all round, but most so

"The Democratic party," says the Social Economist, "is inherently a party of ne gations, and cannot, therefore, command the confidence of a progressive country." Nevertheless, it can cause a vast deal of posi tive injury before it can be got rid of.

There is a remarkable unanimity in opinions of carpet manufacturers in parts of the country regarding the effect of the Wilson bill upon that important industry. The largest producers say the only way by which they can hold the home market, or any part of it, is to reduce the price of labor to the British standard.

It is announced that the Missouri Senators will oppose the confirmation of Gen. Harrison's brother on the ground that he voted the Republican ticket last fall. There possibility that being able prove that a nominee voted against the President in 1892 will help him because of the hostility of Democrats in that body.

The idea of Senator Voorhees undertaking to take charge of the items of a tariff bill with a view of explaining them is very amusing to those who know him. He is unique at verbal pyrotechnics, but when it comes to varied and accurate information regarding a tariff bill, a bull in a china shop would be the only adequate illustra-

The New York Times, Mr. Cleveland's tells the Wilson committee that be no better way to raise reveput a cent a pound on all sugar. This will give a revenue or, with the withdrawal of the sugar bounty, about \$10,000,000 more. But the \$35,500,000 will come out of the pockets of the masses as a tax on an article of general use.

During the campaign of 1892 Democratic orators ridiculed the claim of Republicans that an attempt would be made to repeal the law which debars those who were disloyal from making claims for property destroyed during the war. Nevertheless, one of the first bills reported from the judiciary committee is to repeal the act prohibiting the payment of the claims of men who were The aggregate of these claims would be equal to the present bonded debt of the United States-\$585,000,000. The vote of the House on the bill will be watched with interest.

The feature of to-day's news is ex-Commissioner Carter's open letter to Secretary Gresham concerning Hawaiian affairs. Mr. Carter takes up the Secretary's recent letter to the President by paragraphs and re- | House a resolution declaring against tariff | tion or among its supporters capable of

every respect the statements of ex-Minister Stevens and Minister Thurston in regard to the establishment of the provisional government, and brings out some new points of interest. Nothing that has yet been published shows as clearly as does this statement of Mr. Carter's the predetermination of Secretary Gresham to close his eyes and ears to all testimony that went against the administration theory in regard to the revolution. It also furnishes cumulative evidence that the deposal of the Queen was complete two days before the troops were landed from the Boston, and that after they did land they maintained a strict neutrality. If there was anything left of the administration's case before Mr. Carter's

statement it is effectually disposed of. AN INTERNATIONAL BLUNDER. The latest news from Honolulu throws flood of light on the situation. Up to the time that information was received there of the policy of the administration as represented by Secretary Gresham's letter and the President's unqualified indorsement thereof all was conjecture as to what course the provisional government would pursue. The theory of the administration was that upon the demand of Minister Willis it would abdicate its functions and leave the way open for the restoration of the monarchy and the Queen. The Journal predicted otherwise. Several weeks ago it declared its firm belief that the provisional government would spurn such a proposition; that it would reply to such a demand from Minister Willis by drawing the sword, and that it could only be over-

turned by force and arms. The event

proves that we were right.

The theory of the administration has been that the revolution in Hawaii was merely a conspiracy by a few "aliens" and 'sons of missionaries," aided and abetted by Minister Stevens and the forces of the inited States, and that the provisional government would go to pieces as soon as the moral support of the United States was withdrawn. The hauling down of the American flag by Paramount Blount was the first step towards carrying out this theory, and every subsequent one has been on the same line. The result shows that the administration theory was utterly wrong. It has been plain from the beginning to every person not blinded by prejudice that the provisional government was the result of a revolution which represented the best intelligence and the moral worth and business interests of the islands; that it represented the spirit of nineteenth century civilization, and that it had come to stay.

The latest news from Hawaii fully confirms this view. The first feeling of the provisional government on learning of the policy of the administration was one of in dignant surprise and angry incredulity. The next was a determination to resist to the bitter end. That is what it will do. It will fortify and fight; not that it expects to be able to resist the great power of the United States if that, power should be brought to bear against it, but it will stand for its rights and will yield only to force. If compelled to fight for its existence its first act will be to hand Minister Willis his passports, which it would have a perfect right to do if the administration attempts to overthrow it. In short, the administration policy cannot be carried out without war, and as there is not the slightest probability that Congress will declare war or authorize the President to do so, there is nothing left for the administration but an ignominious retreat. Its whole treatment of the question thus far has been a stupendous international blun-

THE PLAIN AND SURE REMEDY.

In Chicago 117,000 people must be fed and practically sheltered; in New York the number of unemployed and needy is even larger; n Boston, one-third of the mechanics and artisans are out of employment, and so throughout the land. There is not a city which has not its quota of unemployed and consequently needy. The most prosperous towns a year ago are the most depressed now. President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, estimates that three million people are idle, the most of whom will be in

Commercial and other organizations in all the cities are devising means to prevent nunger and suffering, but everywhere the burden is a heavy one to bear. Thousands who will contribute can ill spare the money which they feel it a duty to contribute to prevent suffering among the unemployed The taking up of so heavy a burden naturally leads people to inquire when it can be put down again. That is the question people are asking wherever they meet. The unemployed, who are also mindful of the burden, ask when they will again have employment, and through it independence. Nearly all turn to a delaying Congress and gloomily shake their heads

A year ago there was no such trouble and no such burdens to be borne. Labor was fully employed, stores and shops were crowded with purchasers, factories running at full head were not piling up goods in warehouses. During the summer of 1892 and previous the wages in nearly all textile industries were advanced. In one short year this flood-tide of prosperity has been turned back. Except a limited number of men who reject the lessons of experience and a few who would applaud Democratic leadership, even if it should consign them to the gallows, all either know or admit that the expectation of a revolution in the tariff policy of the United States is the cause of the present troubles. Months ago they were attributed to the uneasiness about the continued purchases of silver, but the removal of that fear has simply restored confidence to money holders. The publication of the Wilson bill has given a fresh impetus to the closing of factories and turning of people to idleness and hunger.

What is the obvious and natural remedy? Let the tariff alone. If Mr. Bynum could but regard the distress of ten thousand peoconcern than his intellectual pride in the British dogma of free trade, and, with othmeans committee, vote to bring into the any lawyer connected with the administra-

plies to them seriatim. He corroborates in | revision, confidence would come back, factories would start up gradually, salesmen would find orders, and, as the weeks should pass, the army of the idle would be absorbed by the revived industries. In a month the \$1,600 which the people of Indianapolis must furnish every week to prevent hundreds from starving would be reduced to \$800, in two months to \$400, and in four months the ordinary charity organization could meet every demand.

Such is the remedy; it is simple, and it would be effective. Can a majority of Congress be won to its adoption, or will that body persist in increasing the burden and making it and the suffering permanent?

A DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN'S PLAN.

The Journal has been shown a letter written by a man in another county to the commander of a Grand Army post asking him to send him the name, address and regtment of all veterans in his vicinity whose pensions have been suspended. It turns out that the person writing this innocent letter is chairman of the Democratic county committee in his county. He does not, however, make known that fact; nor does he confine his inquiry regarding those who have been deprived of their pensions to members of the post, but includes all veterans in the vicinity. Thus this very acute person, who addresses the post commander as "comrade," proposes to use the Grand Army to promote the interests of the Democratic party. What will this county committeeman with these names? They will be sent to the local Democratic worker to learn the politics of the ex-soldier who has lost his pension, when those who are Democrats will be assisted to make such statements as will be followed by the restoration of their names to the pension roll. In this game is found the cause for Representative Cooper's defense of the pension policy of the administration. In some way or other the men whose names have been dropped from the roll will be restored upon pledging themselves to vote the Democratic ticket.

It is a well-known fact that by far the larger part of the soldiers whose names were added to the pension rolls in Indiana under the act of June 27, 1890, were Democrats who had been unable to get pensions upon disabilities incurred in the service, and that the early suspension policy of Mr. Cleveland had fallen with full force upon Democratic soldiers. Hence the vehemence of Senator Voorhees and other Democratic

The Cleveland administration has called upon Congress to vote an extra \$300,000 to pay spies to hunt up cases for suspension or reopening. Both Democratic Senators and the eleven Democratic members of the House will doubtless vote for this appropriation to continue and to strengthen the sneaking spy system. Thus they furnish the administration money to harass the pensioner, and then, getting his name, will pledge restoration when dropped if he will vote the Democratic ticket. Thus the Democratic managers use the pension roll as a machine to carry on a general system of

MINISTER WILLIS MAY RESIGN.

In an editorial article published a week ago to-day under the heading of "Getting His Eyes Opened," the Journal called attention to the fact that, unlike Paramount Blount, Minister Willis was associating with the best people in Honolulu, and that he was in a fair way to discover that he had been entirely misinformed in regard to Hawaiian affairs. The case was recalled of Governor Reeder, who was sent to Kansas by President Buchanan in 1854 as a proslavery Governor, and who soon became a strong free State man, and the Journal said: "It would be odd, and yet not very surprising if Mr. Cleveland's minister to Hawaii should follow the footsteps of Mr. Pierce's Governor of Kansas by becoming a convert to the anti-administration policy." This suggestion gains new significance from a statement in the Honolulu dispatches of yesterday that "the idea is growing here that Minister Willis will refuse to act, and will probably resign before he will carry out Cleveland's restoration policy." The country need not be surprised if this happens. Minister Willis is a loyal American and a self-respecting man, He does not share the prejudices of the Secretary of State against the "sons of missionaries." He has found that the men who have been stigmatized as "aliens" are Hawaiian citizens of American descent or native-born Americans who have adopted that country as their home, and who are assisting in building up there a Christian civilization. Minister Willis affiliates with that kind of men, and it will go against the grain with him to assist in overturning the government they have established and restoring a corrupt monarchy. We shall not be surprised if he refuses to do it.

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

The Journi has not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with lawyer F. M Hatch, of Honolulu, but it takes off its hat to him. His speech on the resolutions adopted by the Annexation Club, as printed in the Journal yesterday, was a masterly definition of the status of the provisional government and of its right to exist with or without the permission of the United States. It was the speech of a lawyer who had made a close study of the question, and it centained some unanswerable arguments against the position and policy of the administration. The speaker repudiated in the strongest possible terms what he characterized as the false assumption of the administration that the provisional government had submitted its right to exist to the arbitration of the United States. With a keen analysis of the issues involved, he admitted to the fullest extent the right of the United States government to decide whether it would annex the islands or not, but he flatly denied its right to arbitrate the right of the provisional government to exist. His argument on this point was very strong and went to the root of the question of the right of the United States government to sive, so far as other governments are contry would like to hear from him.

The following, from yesterday's Hawaiian dispatches, is significant:

The fact has been commented upon here quite strongly that one or two letters were eceived from Mrs. Blount by friends here asking them not to judge Mr. Blount and his adverse report too severely, as he was in no way to blame for his action.

This means that Mr. Blount understood that he was sent to Honolulu to substanti ate a certain theory, and that he felt that he had to do it.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Jealous Jeer.

Chollie-Haw! I see that the women have discarded pugs as pets. Mudge-That so? By George, who knows but that they may take you fellows up

True to the Cause.

Hungry Higgins-Wot's dis? You been buyin' socks? Weary Watkins-Oh, dat's all right. ain't goin' to wear 'em. I jist bought 'em to hang up fer Christmas.

Wisdom. Sweet Young Thing-I want a music roll,

and I want one with open ends. Clerk-The only ones we have are closed at the ends, but they are the very latest. Sweet Young Thing-I don't care: I want one with open ends, so people can see that I really am carrying music. I don't want to be suspected of being a shop girl carrying her lunch.

She Had Experience. "I have here a combined," began the ped-

dler, when the woman interrupted him

"You don't sell no combined articles i this house. Last year there was one of you fellers sold the old man a combined wheelbarrer, baby carriage, kitchen table and hoss trauft combined in one. They never was a day passed that some two of us didn't want to use the thing at once fer two different purposes, and we fit over it so much that we air both fired out of th church, an' I'm applyin' fer a divorce."

Family Rows Over Mortnary Style.

In the local columns of yesterday's Jour-

hal was an account of a dispute in the

Casey family over the color of the coffin

necessary for the accommodation of a de-

ceased member of the household. Mrs.

Casey, the sister of the departed man, was

of the firm opinion that the casket to contain the lamented remains should be black while her husband and mother decided that white was the only proper color. The bereaved sister was not willing to submit to the will of the majority, and proceeded to argue violently with her fists and finger nails in behalf of her views. The police be ing called in to the aid of the advocates of the white casket, they arrested the too forcible mourner and landed her in the station house. Information has not reached the Journal as to the color of the coffin finally selected. As the mother and broth er-in-law were temporarily in a position t have their own way, it is possible that they lost no time in procuring a coffin of spowy tint and holding the wake and subsequent funeral in triumph, but if they were prudent enough to look into the future they would hesitate at such high handed measures, Although Mrs. Casey suffered defeat for the moment, the fact that she held so stanchly to her convictions as to be willing to go to jail for them proves her to be a woman of determined character and an ability to "make warm" for her husband and mother when she gets out. Being the resolute person she is, it can hardly be expected that she will submit tamely and in silence to the choice of the white box, even though it be now under ground. She may not insist upon a premature resurrection and a reinterment in black, but there is almost a certainty of future trouble in the Casey family unless the matter can be adjusted. The Journal has no disposition to discuss the relative merits of the two varieties of coffins, coffins of any sort being repugnant to its taste, but it has a benevolent wish to keep the peace in all parts of its bailiwick whenever possible, and to this end advises the Caseys to compromise in case a funeral has not rendered this impossible. There are some indications that the Caseys do not belong to the local four hundred, and if this be true they may not be aware that a combination of black and white is frequently seen in fashionable attire. The garments of the elite may be white with black trimmings, or black with white trimmings-it matters not; the union of the two proves that the proud wearer knows what is what. Now, what could be simpler than a black and white or a white and black coffin for Mrs. Casey's brother? The varying family tastes might easily unite on this, and peace and harmony be assured. It is not known that the four hundred has yet applied this magpie rule of fashion to burial caskets, but what is to hinder the Caseys from setting the fashion? There are, so far as the Journal is aware, no recognized leaders of mortuary styles in local circles, and why should not Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Casey's husband and mother become such by a shrewd stroke of diplomacy?

In the death of Mr. William P. Gallup Indianapolis loses an honored citizen and one of its foremost business men. Although he never engaged in politics nor sought conspicuousness in any way, he was widely known in business circles and held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was man of robust character, and possessed excellent qualities of head and heart.

The output of gold in Colorado has increased 100 per cent. This is likely to modify the monetary views of her statesmen. There was once a man who said he was not particular as to where he went when he died, as "he had friends in both places."

The name of Harvard annex having been changed to Radcliffe College, the girls are now trying to devise a college squeal.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Some of the very serious Scotch newspaper writers are greatly scandalized at Robert Louis Stevenson's description of Mary Stuart as "rather a good fellow." Max Muller acknowledges the debt of gratitude which students owe to the King of Siam, the "greatest if not the only monarch professing the Buddhist faith," for supplying funds for continuing the translation

of the great books of the East. Canon Farrar writes to the London Times that he is about to erect in St. Margaret's Church, of which he is rector, a small but beautiful memorial to the late Dr. Phillips Brooks, the American divine in whose Boston church Canon Farrar preached some

time ago. Gifts continue to pour into the Chicago Columbian Museum, now in progress of installation in what we used to call in world's fair days the Art Palace. The estimated value of the exhibits already secured by gift or purchase is considerably in excess On Saturday the woman suffragists of

Massachusetts are going to celebrate the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party with a big meeting in Fancuil Hall and speeches by Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Chapman of Colorado, and (of course) Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell is devoting

most of her time to the writing of a biography of her famous mother, the late Lucy Stone, Miss Blackwell is a young woman of unusual force and beauty of character. bred in her mother's ways and purposes, and greatly interested in the cause of woman suffrage

Since the birth of the daughter of Countess Herbert Bismarck the ex-Chancellor is a grandfather six times. The Countess Rantzau, the Prince's only daughter, wife of the German minister to The Hague, has I seems to be well provisioned.

answering Mr. Hatch's argument, the coun- three sons. His second son Count William, who married his cousin. Fraulein von Arnim, is the father of two daughters

Somebody in the Indian Territory sent a bald eagle to Governor McKinley a little while ago. The bird was a flerce fellow and totally unfit to be made a pet of by children. None of the Governor's friends was willing to take him as a gift and attempt his subjugation, and he has been compelled to consign him to the Cincinnati Zoological

Twenty-two years ago there were 222 bearers of titles in the French Chamber of Deputies, where now there are but sixtyfive. Only three marquises are left out of thirty, while the counts have declined from fifty-two to fifteen. At this rapid rate of disappearance a few decades more will see almost the entire extinction of titles in the republic Mary Hughitt Halliday, a Cairo, Ill., girl,

and a graduate of Vassar College, has been elected president of the Woman's Art Club of Sculptors and Painters in Paris. Since she went to Paris she has been thrice honored by the art authorities there-twice by special mention and once with a bronze nedal. She has been in Paris only a year, and is still very young.

Frederick Ruckert, the famous German painter of animals, committed suicide by drowning himself in the River Spree, near Berlin, a few days ago. He inherited a fortune from his father, a wealthy Hamburg merchant, but spent it in aiding unfortunate colleagues, paying for the educa-tion of many of them, and in purchasing the work of poor artists. A second fortune received after the death of his brother, went Ruckert was sixty-two years old. He had traveled over the entire

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The breath of suspicion is generally scented with cloves.-Puck. A rose measured by its fragrance makes a cabbage head look little.-Ram's Horn. When a man has no bills against him he must feel as if he belonged to the nobility. -Siftings.

A cow died in Springfield, O., from eating too many apples, which gave rise to some trouble in cider.-Boston Courier. Chicago has been cured of her craze for population. She would like to dispose now of about 50,000 of her surplus.-New York

Congress-the Republican end of itseems determined to discover who is paramount, the people or the President.-Phila-A tariff bill for revenue only that does

not produce the revenue cannot be re-

garded as a shining success.-New York Commercial Avertiser. The last rose of summer is all well enough, but it's the winter rose which olooms at \$5 per stem that makes us sad. Philadelphia Record. The girls of Radcliffe College (formerly Harvard's Ann X.) have no yell yet, but

delphia Ledger. To Julia, to Bespeake Her Charms, (To Mistress Marlowe.) Whenas my Julia's sweetest eyes Beame on me like the starre-lit skies,

if somebody should spring a mouse on

them the yell would invent itself .- Phila-

The little Cupids 'round me rise And bid me love her; I note her bodice-modeste-lac't With ribbands 'round her siender waiste; Her petticoate; her shoon; -she's grac't!

No queen's above her! While I behold her, blithe and free, Over the footlytes flie from me. Methinks "She's witching-faire to see To just befoole ye!"

Y'are like the morne at primrose-tide, Full-sweete and raine-bow-glorify'd; Wo'd I were Herrick (ere he dy'd), And you my "Julia!" -Stella Weiler.

LESSON FROM A COMPARISON. Workingmen Would Do Well to Study

These Figures. J. M. Klein, in New York Press. The World prints the following in one

he fiscal year of 1999 the of Dec.	7: "In
he fiscal year of 1892 the people	of this
ountry paid into the treasury the fe	ollowing
ums on articles imported here for	or their
ommon daily use:	
Buttons	\$825,404
'ement	1,125,000
Cotton cloth	2,178,034
otton knit goods	3,959,396
Other wearing apparel	512,375
Carthenware and china	
ish	4,895,984
inen, laces, etc	880,384
Amen, Races, etc	1,492,233
cruits and nuts	3,083,422
Hassware	5,331,088
ndia rubber goods	138,679
Anvils	47,005
hains	27,353
utlery	953,790
iles	50,000
lloves, about	
rovisions	3,500,000
Silb	645,790
Silk	16,965,637
Imbrellas	57,320
egetables	1,027,766
umber and wool	2,130,942
danufactures of wool	34,293,606

"It is the purpose of the Democratic party to reduce the taxes on these and other articles of general consumption. It does not intend that all the income of the government shall be collected from the necessaries of life or the luxuries of the poor." On the articles above mentioned, called the "necessaries of life and luxuries of the poor," the people of the United States pay \$84,000,000,

The population of the country is 60,000,000 Divide it into families of five persons, and we have 12,000,000 families. Suppose that each family bought equally of the "necessaries of life or the luxuries of the poor" and each paid the same price for them, we find that each family of five persons would have paid toward the maintenance of the government the enormous sum of \$7. Such is the result of the "atrocious culmination of class legislation. Of the revenue raised from the articles enumerated above, the workingman and his family do not consume, or at least do not buy, half as much as the rich man, so cannot pay an equal share of the amount At a conservative estimate, the poor man's family of five does not contribute more than \$4 a year to the revenues of the government of the articles named by the World. Figure out on the above basis, each family of five buying equal amounts of the following articles would pay yearly the following sums on each article. These amounts show how they are being robbed by being

	compelled to pay more for the articles than they would have to had we free trade:
١	Buttons, for a family of five
1	Cotton cloth, for a family of five181
1	Cotton knit goods, for a family of five228
1	Other wearing apparel
1	Earthenware and china
1	Fish
1	Linen, laces, etc
1	Fruits and nuts
ı	Glassware414
H	India rubber goods
ı	Anvils
1	Chains
ı	Cutlery
ı	Files
ı	Provisions
1	Silk
ĕ	Umbrellas
3	Vegetables
1	Vegetables
d	Manufactures of wool 2.85
9	I wish every workingman who is out of
1	employment or who is working for reduced
ı	pay would study these figures in the light
ı	of their experience under the McKinley
П	torin lant and compare the amount they

would have to pay with the amount they have and are constantly losing under the fear of the Wilson tariff bill.

Must Face the Music. Philadelphia Inquirer.

tense that the President's policy in regard to Hawaii or any other matter is something too sacred to bear the rude blasts from Republican senatorial nostrils, to which it is sometimes subjected, should be stopped. Let the administration brace up and face

It is about time that this childish pre-

The Proper Spirit.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Let every town and city set about it and take care of its own poor. The winter will soon be over. The granaries and store houses of the land are full to overflowing. There should be no starving people in a land favored as this is.

At Last. Philadelphia Press.

At last the idea seems to have penetrated the gray matter of this administration that it has bitten off a larger portion of the Hawaifan morsel than it can conveniently

Well Provisioned. Chicago Tribune.

President Cleveland probably has noticed that the Hawaiian provisional government

THEGREATREBELLION

Facts from Records in Relation to Battlefield Occurrences.

Statistics Showing the Number of Killed and Wounded in the Mighty Struggle for Nationality.

W. H. R., in New York Times. Though but little has been printed concerning the work of the War Records Office of the War Department, yet this has been a tremendous task. Forty-nine volumes, of nearly a thousand pages each, are completed, and furnish the most accurate history ever published of a nation's internicine war. The work has been impartially done. Besides the five Union officers employed, two confederate general officers have always been engaged in editing the war archives pertaining to the dead confederacy. Those now employed are Lieut.-Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, of Mississippi, a graduate of West Point and corps commander in the Army of the Tennessee, for that army, and Mai.-Gen. L. L. Lomax, of Virginia, one of J. E. B. Stuart's best cav-

alry officers, for the Army of Northern

The most interesting feature of the work is not yet in print, but in course of preparation. It is an exhaustive compilation from official records of the casualties on both sides in the war. The labor has taken many years. The result will be the most valuable volume in the history of the war that can ever be published. Here are facts, not opinions. The arguments here make themselves unanswerable, unless these statistics are shown to be wrong and other and different statistics shown to be right. It will be made plain beyond all room of controversy, in this volume, that much of the hardest fighting of the war was between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, and the figures in this volume will show that the infantry regiments from the Eastern States did the hardest fighting in the Union Army. They also prove that the Confederacy succumbed by the exhaustion of Lee's army, and are an emphatic comment upon the idleness of any military theory that a different conduct of campaign or other tactics than those actually adopted would have ended the war before the forces of the Confederacy were destroyed. They demonstrate, too, that, like other civil wars which have been prolonged far beyond the point where one nation would have acknowledged itself beaten by another, the war for the Union had to be fought out to the end.

ASTONISHING REVELATIONS. Many of the revelations in this important volume will astonisa the reader. The tables of deaths and wounds that are given measure the actual fighting as nothing else can They carry conviction toward a reversal of any judgment founded merely upon general claims. One thing clearly shown is the oversnadowing importance of the battles of Gettysburg and Chickamaugu, the greatest battles the confederate and Union armies, East and West, ever fought. The losses in these engagements prove how much flercer was the fighting in these battles than it was before or ever was again between the two armies engaged during the war. On the other hand, other battles which have made military reputations sink into comparative insignificance. Meade gains, and Sheridan, for instance, loses by the bringing together of these statistics The heroic valor of the North Carolina troops excites the highest admiration, and Pennsylvania, which lost more in killed and wounded, in proportion to the number of its troops, than any Northern State, can well send greeting to North Carolina, whose soldiers at Gettysburg did the bardest fighting on the other side, over the happy reunion of the present years. In the Union armies there were, in all

2.800 regiments, not including the three or six months' men. The Union infantry regiment which suffered the greatest loss in battle during the war was the Fifth New Hampshire, which in four years of service lost 295 men killed or mortally wounded in action, including 18 officers. The Eightythird Pennsylvania Infantry comes next

It lost 282 officers and men. There were only forty-five infantry regiments which had, during the war, over 200 men killed or mortally wounded in action Of these regiments Pennsylvania furnished eleven, a greater number than any other State, New York, Massachusetts and Michigan furnished six each, and little Vermont closely followed with four. The Pennsylvania regiments on this honor list were the Eighty-third, One-hundred-and-fifth, Sixtyfirst, Eleventh, Forty-fifth, One-hundredth One-hundred-and-eighth, Eighty-first, Fifty-fifth, One-hundred-and-forty-fifth and Fifty-third.

In the killed and wounded of the Union light artillery regiments, Cooper's battery of the First Pennsylvania Artillery heads the list, with a loss of twenty-one killed and mortally wounded in action. Rickett's Pennsylvania battery is seventh, with a loss of eighteen, and Bigelow's Massachusetts ninth, with a loss of fifteen. The regiment which had the most killed and wounded in action during the entire war, in proportion to its enrollment, was the Second Wisconsin, with a percentage loss of 19.4 per cent Of the twenty-two regiments whose loss was above 15 per cent., Pennsylvania furnishes the highest number, six; Wisconsin comes next, with four, and New York and Massachusetts give two each. Of the two hundred regiments in which

the loss in killed and died of wounds exceeded 10 per cent, of the total enrollment Pennsylvania leads all the States in numfurnished thirty-two, Ohio bers, having nineteen, and Massachusetts sixteen. The Union infantry regiment with the highest percentage of killed, wounded and missing in any one action was the First Minnesota, which at Gettysburg lost 215 men on July 2, out of 262 engaged. The Onehundred-and-forty-first Pennsylvania is second, having lost at Gettysburg 149 men out of 198 engaged, or 75.7 per cent. This volume will give a table showing sixty-two Union regiments which lost in action from 2 to 50 per cent. The Light Brigade at Balaklava lost 36.7 per cent. The heaviest loss of any German regiment in the Franco-Prussian war was 49.4 per cent.

HEAVY LOSS AMONG OFFICERS. The private was safer than the officer. At Gettysburg the officers lost 27 per cent in killed and wounded, while the enlisted men lost 21 per cent. At Gettysburg the percentage of loss among the officers was one-half greater than in the Wilderness. The Sixty-first Pennsylvania lost more officers killed than any infantry regiment in the Union army-nineteen, including three colonels. The Eighty-first Pennsylvania and the One-hundred-and-forty-fifth Pennsylvania each lost eighteen officers. The Sixty-second Pennsylvania and the Sixtythird Pennsylvania each lost seventeen of-

At Waterloo the French had 80,000 men and 252 guns; the allies 72,000 men and 186 guns. At Gettysburg Meade had 82,000 men and 300 guns, and Lee 70,000 men and 250 guns. Wellington, at Waterloo, lost 23,185; Meade, at Gettysgurg, 26,003; Napoleon, 26,-300 men, and Lee, 20,448. At Gravelotte, the Germans lost 20,577 out of 146,000 troops engaged. At Borodino, the bloodiest battle since the introduction of gunpowder, the Russians lost 30,000 and the French over 20,000, but the percentage of loss was less than at Gettysburg, Chickamauga or Wat-

In the civil war the Union armies lost 385,245 in killed, mortally wounded and severely wounded. The total enrollment of the Union armies, officers and men, not including three and six months men, was 2,864,272; 110,070 of these were killed, and the deaths from disease, wounds and other causes were 359,528 more. The confederate army and navy's total enrollment, including all classes and the transcriptions, was about 600,000 men, out of a population of 5,000,000 Twenty-eight per cent. of the Union sol-

diers at Andersonville died; 25 per cent, of the confederates confined at Elmira, N. Y., 2.988 of the latter were buried in a field which a year or two afterward was plowed over and planted in wheat. Fortyeight per cent, of the Union soldiers were farmers, 24 per cent, mechanics, 16 per cent, laborers, 5 per cent, were in commercial pursuits, 3 per cent, were professional men, The Pennsylvania Reserves was the only division in the Union armies composed entirely of troops from one State. Hancock's eld division of the Second Corps lost more killed and wounded than any division in the Union armies. Its total losses were 18,844. Close to it was Gibbon's division, in which was the Philadelphia Brigade, This division at Gettysburg lost 1.642 out of 2.773 engaged, 43.5 per cent. The four regiments in the Philadelphia Brigade lost in killed and those dying of wounds during the war 635 officers and men. The compilers of these very remarkable figures give the essential statistics of three

hundred fighting regiments—a list which in-

cludes every regiment in the Union armie which lost over 120 in killed or died vounds during the entire war, and a few regiments whose percentage of killed entitles them to this particular analysis. Of these three hundred fighting regiments Pennsylvania furnished fifty-three. Among them were of the Pennsylvania reserves the Fifth, Eighth, Minth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth (Bucktails); only the Seventh and Eleventh Cavalry, although the killed and wounded of the Pennsylvania cavalry exceeded the losses of any State cavalry; the Twenty-eighth Infantry (Colonel Tyndale), the Fifty-first Infantry (Colonel Hartrauft), the Fifty-third (Col Brooke), the Sixty-first (Colonel Orr), the Sixty-ninth (Colonel Owen), the Seventyfirst (Colonel Wistar), Baxter's Zouaves, the Ninety-third (Colonel McCarter), the Ninety-seventh (Colonel Pennypacker), the "Corn Exchange," the One-hundred-and-nineteenth (Colonel Gideon Clark), the Onehundred-and-twenty-first (Colonel Biddle) the One-hundred-and-forty-eighth (Colonel Beaver), the One-hundred-and-forty-ninth (Col. Roy Stone) and other superb Pennsylvania regiments. The Union regiment which suffered the

greatest losses at Gettysburg for its earoliment was the Twenty-fourth Michigan, whose total losses in two days were 362. The Pennsylvania regiments whose losses were the greatest in that battle were also in the First Corps, viz., the One-hundred-andfifty-first and One-hundred-and-forty-ninth, whose total, losses were 255 and 336, respectively. At Spottsylvania the Union regiment suffering the greatest loss was the One-hundred-and-forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel (afterward Governor) Beaver, with 301 killed, wounded and missing. River it led the list again with a loss of 200. The percentage of killed of Pennsylvania soldiers was greater than in the quota of any other State. The total losses of Pennsylvania cavalry in action exceeded the cavalry losses of any other State. Pennsylvania troops were the first to arrive in Washington for its defense, five companies reaching the city at 7 p. m. April 18, 1861. On the next day the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania and Sixth Massachusetts had their famous fight in Baltimore, the Twentysixth Pennsylvania losing one man killed and several wounded. The Fifty-sixth and several wounded. Pennsylvania (Colonel Hoffmann) opened the battle of Gettysburg.

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS. Delaware furnished more men and money in proportion to its military population than any other State. The Union deserters during the war numbered 201,397. Of the Kansas troops 11 per cent, deserted, There died of disease, of the Pennsylvania troops, 5.5 per cent.; of Kentucky troops, 14.6 per cent,: of Illinois troops, 10 per cent. The Middle States troops seem to have been far the sturdiest. Aside from the great importance of the

strategic issues of Meade's victory at Gettysburg, and the fact that both armies there were at their best in point of discipline, the tables of the losses in each battle of the war show that Gettysburg stood ahead in that respect of all other batties of the war fought by the Army of the Potomac and that of Northern Vir-The cost to the Union side of Meade's victory at Gettysburg was an aggregate

loss of 25,000. At the Wilderness, Grant had about 30,000 more men, exclusive of the Army of the James, but his losses fell 6,000 below Meade's at Gettysburg. The Union losses at Cold Harbor were lower-12,737. At Spottsylvania, Grant lost 18,399 men in thirty hours. In the following battles, among others the confederates remained in undisturbed possession of the field, the Union armies leaving their unburied dead and many wounded in the hands of the confederates:

Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, Cedar Mountain. Chantilly, Groveton, first and second battles of Bull's Run, Seven Days' (Virginia), Chickamauga, Wilderness (Virginia), Spottsylvania, Drewry's Bluff (Virginia), Ream's Station (Virginia). Hatcher's Run (Virginia), and Stone River. The Union losses at certain battles which have served to make great military reputations were insignificant when compared with Gettysburg, Chickamauga and Stone River, For instance, the aggregate losses at Opequan (Virginia) were 5,018; Fisher's Hill (Virginia), 528; Cedar Creek (Virginia), 5,665; Frankin (Tennessee), 2.326; Five Forks (Virginia), 884; Sailor's Creek, 1.180; Nashville (Tennessee), 3,057; Sheridan's cavalry, on May 25-30, 1.864; Resaca, 3,000,

The total losses in the Atlanta campaign from May until December, were only 8,000 piore than in the single battle of Chickamauga. The losses in the different assaults at Vicksburg were about 5,000. According to the returns of the confederates, their heaviest losses were at the Seven Days' battles, when their aggregate loss was 20.614. The returns show a loss, killed, wounded and missing, of 20,448 at Gettys-

This is the book of revelations as to both sides in the civil war. On the confederate side North Carolina lost more soldiers killed than any other Southern State, The following was the loss in killed and mortally wounded of several of the Southern States: North Carolina, 14,522; Virginia, 5,382; South Carolina, 9,187; Georgia, Mississippi, 5,807; Louisiana, 9,714. North Carolina heads the list in the number that died of wounds, and 20,602 of her sons died of disease, and 6,947 Virginians. North Carolina's military population in 1861 was 115,369, but she furnished 125,000 men to the confederate cause. The percentage of lost and killed and wounded was greater in the confederate armies than in the Union armies. At Gettysburg the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, of Pettigrew's Brigade, went into action with over 800 men, and lost 588 in killed and wounded and 120 missing, most of whom were also killed or wounded. Most of this loss occurred on the morning of July 1, when this regiment fought the One-hundred-and-fiftyfirst Pennsylvania and Cooper's battery. This Pennsylvania regiment lost 325 in killed, wounded and missing at Gettysburg. The Twenty-sixth North Carolina had only 216 men left for duty when it went into Longstreet's assault on the third day, and on the following day but 80 men were left. On the first day Captain Tuttle's company went into action with 3 officers and 84 men. All the officers and 83 of the men were killed or wounded. On the same day Company C, of the Eleventh North Carolina, lost two officers and 34 out of men, killed or wounded. Captain Bird, of this company, and the four remaining men then went into what is popularly called Pickett's charge. The flag bearer was shot, and Captain Bird brought out the flas himself. This was the severst regimental loss during the war. The percentage of regimental, brigade, and division losses of the confederates was terrible. This work teaches the importance of prompt regimental reports, and the United States Military Academy should now take steps to prevent carelessness in this respect in the next war on the part of regimental commanders. A regimental count should be made before going into action, and the

COSTLY EXPERIENCE.

casualty list properly classified and pre-

It Is Rough on Colorado and Kansas, but Good for Other States. New York Evening Post.

Kansas and Colorado continue to pay the penalty for their folly in electing Populists as Governors. The Colorado executive persists in his determination to call a special session of the Legislature, which is not needed and can do no good, and which there is no money to pay for; and the people are petitioning the members to adjourn as soon as they meet as the cheapest way out of the difficulty. The Governor of Kansas last week issued an executive letter to the boards of police commissioners throughout the State ordering them not to enforce the law for the punishment of vagrants and paying a warm tribute to the tramp as very likely a Diogenes or a Columbus in disguise. The result is already seen in rush of tramps into Kansas from all parts of the West. army of vagrants," says a Topeka dispatch, "are flocking into the State in great numbers. They throng the railroad yards and boldly demand food and clothing at private residences. Reports of petty thefts and robberies are being received from all parts of the State, but as the officers have been forbidden to make arrests for vagrancy, they are powerless to rid the communities of objectionable characters." This sort of thing is hard on Colorado and Kansas, but it is good for the rest of the country. We have been told for many years that neither of the old parties had any capacity for government, and that what the people needed was a "people's party," which should rule in their interest. As long as the Populists were never tried their claims were very effective with the unthinking. The farmers of Kansas at last became convinced that the condition of the State would be vastly improved if they tried the promising experiment, but they have already had more than enough of it. and are lamenting that Governor Lewelling is fastened upon the commonwealth for another year. In Colorado even the mine owners and workers are so far recovered from their craze as to see that Governor Waite's policy only means an addition to their burdens. But nothing short of such an experience as that of Kansas and Colorado would ever have convinced the general public that populism was really so great a humbug. As it is, the whole country now realizes the truth about it, and the

A Costly Experiment. Louisville Commercial.

Business prostrated for a year or more, the immense losses sustained to tion from its unemployed labor and the demoralization produces of starvation and moral humiliation make this approach to the promised free-trade elysium more terrible and horrible than the entrance to Dante's Inferno or Milton's Hell

organization has no further hope of